Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1342.] TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1796. [VOLUME X.

Clocks and Watches.

LESLIE AND PRICE,

No. 79, MARKET-STREET, *PHILADELPHIA*,

HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

December 22, 1796. d2m

Imported from London & Liverpool,

EARTHEN WARE, in crates and hogſheads, well aſſorted
Wine Bottles in hampers
Window Glaſs of all ſizes
Two caſes of ſtationary
One cheſt of yellow Jeſuits Bark
Two caſes of Roll Arnotta
A ſmall conſignment of Roſe Blankets, Flannels, Baizes, Broad-cloths, Coatings, Plains, &c.
Paints of various colors.
Baſket ſalt in hogſheads.

Alſo on hand,

Madeira wine, very old, in pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks
Holland gin in pipes, firſt quality
Anchors of different ſizes
A few trunks of ladies French ſhoes aſſorted
Silk nankeen, &c.
Likewiſe an aſſortment of Dutch goods, conſiſting of Oſnaberys, ticklenbergs, bed-ticks, ſtripes, checks.
Morlaix linen, platillas, ravens duck, Britannias, &c.

And for ſale by the package only by

Thomas & John Ketland.
Walnut-ſtreet Wharf.

Nov. 15. eotf

For Sligo and Killibegs,

The American Ship NANCY,

Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.

Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to

William Bell;

Who has for ſale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.

Alſo,

A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwſtf

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Charter,

The Ship *JOHN BULKELY,*

AYRES STOCKLEY, Maſter.

An excellent live-oak and cedar built ſhip, of about 3000 barrels burthen.—Apply to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

Nov. d.

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*

SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,

Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.

For terms apply to

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,

27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.

And on hand,

Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.

40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Manchester goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

Dancing.

MR. FRANCIS of the New-Theatre, in conjunction with Mr. BYRN, late Ballet-maſter, and principal dancer of Covent-Garden Theatre, London, now of the New Theatre in this city, opened their Academy at Mr. Oellers Hotel, on Tueſday, December 13, where they propoſe to teach, in the moſt new and approved methods, Dancing in its various uſeful and ornamental branches.

Mr. Byrn's recent attention to the dances of London and Paris will enable him to complete this branch of education in his ſcholars in the moſt finiſhed ſtyle. Favorite Scotch reels will alſo engage their particular attention.

The days of teaching for their young pupils are Thurſdays and Saturdays, from three o'clock in the afternoon till ſix—and on Tueſdays & Thurſdays, from ſix till nine, for thoſe of a more advanced age.

For farther particulars enquire of Meſſrs. Francis and Byrn, No. 70, north Eighth-ſtreet.

* * Private tuition as uſual.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1796. oaw

FASHIONABLE WAISTCOATING.

GEORGE DOBSON, No. 25,

SOUTH THIRD-STREET,

Has received per the Diana, from London,

Clouded and ſtriped Spaniſh Swanſdown
Clouded Erminats and Moleſkins
Striped do. and do.
Figured Manillas
Scarlet figured Ermanets
Printed Florinetts
Do. Caſſinets and Caſſimeres
Superfine printed Quiltings, neweſt patterns

Alſo, per different arrivals,

A large and general aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Suitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

November 5. dtf

Inſurance Company of North-America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in this company are deſired to take notice that the ſecond Tueſday in January, (being the 10th day of the month) is the day fixed by charter for the election of twenty-five Directors for the enſuing year.

The election will be held at their office, and commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The ſubject of the bye-laws of the Corporation will be ſubmitted to their conſideration at this meeting.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Dec. 12. tthroJ

To be Rented,

A Large Vault and Cellar,

That will contain 200 pipes, ſituate in Walnut between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets. Alſo a COACH-HOUSE and STABLE, with Stalls for five horſes.

N. B. Goods Stored by the month.

Enquire of Benjamin W. Morris.

November 30. mwſt2

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL ſituated, laying on and between Marſh and Beech Creeks, Miffin county, Pennſylvania, in four ſeparate Patents. For terms of ſale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,
No. 64, South Second-ſtreet.

October 31. mwſtf

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

November 5.

INSURANCE COMPANY of the State of Pennſylvania.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for thirteen Directors to ſerve for one year, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday the 9th January next, at 11 o'clock.—And agreeably to the act of incorporation a ſtatement of the affairs of the company, will then be laid before them.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, December 19, 1796. dt 9th Jan.

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Road Company.

A Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of a Preſident, Managers, and other officers, will be held at the Company's office on Monday the 9th Jan. next, at 10 o'clock.

By the Board.

WM. GOVETT, Sec'ry.

December 8, 1796. 1awtiſtJ.dtg h

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the Weſt-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes

Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molaſſes, in hogſheads
Choice old Liſbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-caſks
Malmſey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Ruſſia & Flemiſh Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in caſes
Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in caſes
Mill Saws and Croſs-cut Saws, in boxes

Alſo, on hand,

A few cheſts of Bohea Tea; Jeſuits Bark; Aſſafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Coſſaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, and a complete aſſortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20 d2wm&th2m

For Sale,

By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,

65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,

Imported by the Eagle.

WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

Elegant Bruſſels & Turkey Carpeting,

For ſale by George Dobſon, No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

December 15. dtf

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,

Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of

Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

Bank of Pennſylvania, 15th Dec. 1796.

The Stockholders are requeſted to meet

At the Bank on Thurſday, the twenty-ninth inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order of the Board,

ROBERT RALSTON, Caſhier,

St 29th Fro tem.

FOR SALE,

At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,

No. 99, *North Second Street.*

Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin. Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

Juſt Arrived,

Per ſchooner Daphne, Captain Morſe, from Aux-Cayes,

A Cargo of SUGAR and COFFEE.

Alſo, per brig Betſey, Captain White, from the Iſle of France,

72 Hogſheads, 1 puncheon, and 25 caniſters, of Batavia Sugar
45 Hogſheads Pepper of Malabar
65,000 lb. Coffee
23,000 Cotton
4,000 Indigo——For Sale by

F. Coppinger,
No. 221, South Front-ſtreet

December 21 §

Old London particular Madeira Wine,

Landing from on board the barque Eagle, Capt. Bates, and for ſale by

ROBERT ANDREWS,
No. 86, South Wharves.

November 29. eodtf

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of

Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,
Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes.

PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tts

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

New-England Rum, Salmon, Beef,

Chocolate, Rice, Boſton mould and dipt Candles, a few quarter-caſks of Sherry Wine, a few barrels of Cyder, and a few quintals of excellent Table COD-FISH—for ſale by

Ezekiel Hall,
No. 42, North Water-ſtreet.

December 14th, 1796.

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,

And FOR SALE by

GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,

Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets.

A moſt capital and extenſive aſſortment of

GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.

Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Sixteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.

With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed

FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,

Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city.

The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.

Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17. dtf.

Juſt Landing,

At South ſtreet-wharf, from on board the ſhip Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Peterſburg,

The following Goods:

Ruſſia Sail Duck, firſt quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Craſh.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the Engliſh ſize.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in ſmall boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Iſinglaſs, 1ſt and 2nd ſort.
Horſe Hair uncurled.
Ruſſia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12. §

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his profeſſional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a ſingle volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for ſeveral years paſt have in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the moſt extenſive collection of the lateſt Engliſh and Iriſh Editions ever imported into this country, are publiſhed, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addreſſed to G. D. in writing from any diſtance ſhall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov. 8. tu&fgm

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,

Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;

Amongſt which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

For Sale,

By George Deſchamps, No. 91,

NORTH SIXTH-STREET,

Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1. §tf

For Sale,

A capital ſtand for buſineſs—That well known tavern, the Ewe and Lambs, North Front Street, No. 333, in the Northern Liberties; a brick houſe containing nine fire-places, and ten rooms well finiſhed; good ſtables and chair-houſe, with a frame-houſe on Water ſtreet; the building ſtands on four lots, ſeventeen feet front each, making a front on front-ſtreet, thirty-four feet, and nearly the ſame on Water-ſtreet, and is one hundred and forty feet deep from ſtreet to ſtreet, ſubject to £8. 10s. each lot per annum, ground rent, this property is near the hay-ſcales, and public docks, eaſy communication with the Delaware waters, and advantageouſly ſituated for buſineſs of various kinds.

The above premiſes are now rented until December next at £.175 per annum.—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 12. §1w2aw6w.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS very large and heavy debts are juſtly due and owing, from meſſrs. *Blair M'Clenachan* and *Patrick Moore*, of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, trading under the firm of *Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore*, and from *Blair M'Clenachan* in his ſeparate capacity; to which, by the laws of the land, all the joint as well as ſeparate property of the ſaid Gentlemen, is, and ought to be, liable. And whereas it is clearly and ſatisfactorily aſcertained, that mr. *Blair M'Clenachan*, of the ſaid firm, has conveyed away to mr. *John H. Huſton*, his ſon-in-law, to his daughter, miſs *M'Clenachan*, and to his ſon, *George M'Clenachan*, ſeveral large and valuable real eſtates, as well as conſiderable perſonal property, in the city and county of Philadelphia, in the county of Lancaſter, in the county of New-Caſtle on Delaware, and elſewhere, with a view, as it is apprehended, to defeat the Creditors in the recovery of their juſt debts.—This is, therefore, to forewarn all perſons whomſoever, againſt the purchaſe from the ſaid grantees, or either of them, of any portion of the ſaid real or perſonal property, as the moſt vigorous meaſures will without delay be taken to render the ſame liable to the juſt demands of the Creditors.

By order of the Creditors.

Thomas Fitzſimons,
Philip Nicklin,
Iſaac Wharton,
William M'Murtrie,
Samuel W. Fiſher, } Committee.

Philadelphia, December 17th, 1796. 20th.§

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE caution introduced into the public prints, warning all perſons againſt purchaſing from the grantees of Blair M'Clenachan, any portion of the large, real and perſonal eſtates he conveyed away to his ſon-in law and to his children was the reſult of a deliberation had upon the ſubject by a general and numerous meeting of the creditors as well of Blair M'Clenachan and P. Moore as of Blair M'Clenachan individually. It was no more than an execution of that truſt confided in the ſubſcribers by thoſe creditors: a ſtep which it would have been a breach of duty and honor in them to have omitted. The very ſtatement of the fact therefore muſt diſpel the imputation that it was either "precipitate or vindictive." It originated in a deſire to ſecure the property of the debtor as a fund for the payment of his juſt debts. It was ſanctioned by the advice of counſel as a meaſure *neceſſary* to the ſafety of the creditors. If the advertiſement has been injurious to Mr. M'Clenachan he owes that injury to his own unjuſtifiable conduct, not to the ſubſcribers who have merely publiſhed the truth in terms as mild as the fact would admit, and who mean to inveſtigate in a high court of juſtice the validity of thoſe purchaſes of which Mr. M'Clenachan ſo confidently ſpeaks.

The ſubſcribers therefore are bound by a ſenſe of duty to the creditors in general to repeat their caution againſt purchaſing of thoſe grantees or either of them, and to extend the terms of it to a purchaſe from any other perſons (if ſuch there be) to whom Mr. M'Clenachan may have made ſimilar conveyances.

(Signed) T. FITZSIMONS,
P. NICKLIN,
ISAAC WHARTON,
WILLIAM M'MURTRIE,
SAMUEL W. FISHER.

Philad. Dec. 21, 1796.

☞ Thoſe printers who have been requeſted to publiſh the firſt CAUTION, are deſired to publiſh this alſo.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, December 27,
Will be presented,
A TRAGEDY, called

George Barnwell.

Thorowgood,	Mr. *Warren*
Uncle,	Mr. *L'Eſtrange*
George Barnwell,	Mr. *Moreton*
Trueman,	Mr. *Fox*
Blunt,	Mr. *Francis*
Gaoler,	Mr. *Morgan*
Maria,	Miſs *L'Eſtrange*
Millwood,	Mrs. *Francis*
Lucy,	Mrs. *Harvey*

In act I. a Song by mrs. Warrell.

To which will be added,
A ſpeaking Pantomime (written by Garrick) called

Harlequin's Invaſion;

Or, The Tailor without a Head.

With the original muſic—the accompaniments by mr. Gillingham, with an entirely new Medley Overture by mr. Reinagle.

Harlequin,	Mr. *Francis*
Mercury, (with ſongs)	Mr. *Darley*, jun.
Forge,	Mr. *Moreton*
Bounce,	Mr. *Warren*
Frontin,	Mr. *Bliſſett*
Bog,	Mr. *Morgan*
Simon,	Mr. *Wignell*
Snip,	Mr. *Harwood*
Abraham,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Juſtice,	Mr. *Warrell*
Crier,	Maſter *Warrell*
Padlock,	Mr. *Warrell*, jun.
Dolly Snip,	Mrs. *Francis*
Mrs. Snip,	Mrs. *Doctor*
Sukey Chitterlin,	Mrs. *Harvey*

Old Woman, with a ſong, Mr. *Darley*

With a variety of magical changes and whimſical transformations.

A Cottage Scene, which changes to a Wood and Cave, in which is diſcovered the Fairy Groupe.

The Magical Buſh which changes to a Tailor without a Head.

The Transforming Chairs, &c.

The whole to conclude with

The Downfall of Harlequin in the Realms of Shakeſpeare.

Tragic Muſe,	Miſs *Oldfield*
Comic Muſe,	Miſs *Milbourne*

☞ On Wedneſday the favorite Comedy called the Child of Nature; with (for the ſecond time) the new ballet of the Bouquet, which was received with unbounded applauſe—To which will be added the Agreeable Surpriſe—Being intended for the Benefit of the unhappy Sufferers by the late dreadful Fires at Savannah.

☞ Box, One Dollar twenty-five cents. Pit one Dollar. And Gallery, half a dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at H. & P. Rice's Book-ſtore, No. 50 High-ſtreet, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

The Doors of the Theatre will open at 5, and the Curtain riſe preciſely at 6 o'clock.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places a quarter before 5 o'clock, and to order them, as ſoon as the company are ſeated, to withdraw, as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

COLLEGE-HALL.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,
Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.
MR. FENNELL
Reſpectfully informs the Public, that
On TUESDAY EVENING, December 27, at ſeven o'clock, will be delivered
An EXPLANATORY ADDRESS.
After which will be recited an Allegorical Poem, in three parts, called
The CAVE OF NATURE;
Or, A Picture of the Virtues, Views, and Paſſions, of the Human Mind.

Occaſional admiſſion tickets to be had of Mr. Poulſon, Jun. at the Library; at Mr. M'Elvee's looking-glaſs-ſtore, No. 70, South Fourth-ſtreet; and at Mr. Carey's, Book-ſeller, Market-ſtreet.

On Wedneſday, the 28th inſt.

At 6 o'clock in the evening, will be ſold at public auction, (if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale) at the City-Tavern,

All that capital manſion-houſe, ſtables, out-houſes, &c. and three contiguous tracts of land ſituate on the Weſt-ſide of Schuylkill in the townſhip of Blockley and county of Philadelphia, generally known by the name of Lanſdown, containing 199 acres 101 perches more or leſs and a meſſuage plantation and tract of land in Blockley townſhip aforeſaid adjoining Lanſdown, containing 64 acres one perch.

The premiſes are ſo well known as to need no particular deſcription. Few ſeats in America can compare with Lanſdown for convenience and elegance; it commands a variety of rich beautiful proſpects and is remarkably healthy. Terms of ſale will be made known by

PHILIP NICKLIN, AND ROBERT E. GRIFFITH, } Attornies in fact to James Greenleaf.

Dec. 12. §tu&th

A CARD.

If Monſieur G. H. SOHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

FOR SALE,

The faſt-ſailing ſchooner ORION;

Seventy tons burthen; fifteen months old; her frame is of the beſt of white oak: ſhe is a faithful built veſſel, handſomely finiſhed off and well found in every particular; is ready to receive a cargo on board, and can be put to ſea without any expence on her hull, ſails or rigging: ſhe ſtows ſix hundred barrels; has a handſome cabin and ſteerage, and a half deck which will ſtow from ſeventy-five to eighty barrels; has been newly caulked, graved and painted. For terms apply to BENJAMIN RHODES,

At No. 170, corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets,

Or to the Captain on board ſaid ſchooner at Meſſrs. Willis and Yardley's wharf, adjoining Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf; where there is for ſale

Excellent pickled Salmon in barrels,

the beſt of American Meſs Beef, and ſome very excellent Boſton manufactured Chocolate.

December 26 §

LIST of PRIZES and BLANKS in the Washington Lottery, No. II.

48th Days Drawing, December 17.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No	Dols.	No.	Dols.
67		14780		25177		36683	
126		890		646		891	
248	10	15821	10	721	10	37081	
289		16131		26659	10	287	10
499	10	202	20	27399		780	10
2047		17790		28346		38048	
593		792		352		225	
597		960		30022	10	246	
3282		18002		066		470	10
351		283		31038		39433	10
478		662		053		575	
5122	10	959		454		40393	
558		19044		502		420	10
691	10	098	10	609	10	483	
6256	10	994		919		854	
300		20343		32128		41010	25
484	10	780		309	10	196	20
632		909		413		365	
682		21073	10	762		42377	10
688		206	10	33014	10	427	
7050		321		066		511	
128		366	10	076		595	
323		784		541	10	622	25
356	10	961		693		43138	
397	10	22246		728	10	901	
687	10	249		984		44376	
8042	10	652	10	34044	10	944	
323		23024	10	371		990	
10686	10	097		847		45002	
11124		301		35041	10	807	
12005	10	596		277		47998	
414		24028		307		48110	
13278	10	287		606		123	100
302		457		718	50	186	
408		887		797		883	10
904	10	25025		924		49667	
954	10	037	10	952			
14751		058	10	36119			

49th Days Drawing, December 19.

No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.	No.	Dols.
423		11195	10	24752		37614	10
1012		722		16113	10	38147	
2543		12637		279	10	303	
679		13064	10	27097		39013	10
3635		776	10	528		390	
4979		14216		871		631	
861		15153		913		40980	10
5011	10	337		28159		41067	20
051	25	897		650		42469	
336	10	16223	10	756		44166	
709	10	678		30345	10	366	
874		915	10	32180		475	10
6122		17096	10	372		577	10
568	25	19164	10	501		964	10
626		782	10	905		45471	
747		20049		33745	10	728	10
7642	10	21402		34854		46135	
692	10	464		35071		771	
8097	10	22454		539		27006	10
383		690		570		030	
760		23297		994		918	
958		308		36670	25	48323	
9049		359	10	37110	10	805	
592		462	10	199		912	
10857		24746		232		49730	10

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, December 19.

Mr. Potter, from Rhode Island (in the place of Mr. Bourne appointed diſtrict judge) appeared and took his oath and ſeat.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid that the bill to provide for organizing, arming and diſciplining the militia of the United States was amongſt the orders of the day. He wiſhed that buſineſs to be taken up, in order to determine the principle, whether the militia ſhould be continued upon its preſent footing, or whether it ſhould be divided into two claſſes, viz. a ſelect corps and a reſerved corps, as contemplated by the preſent bill. Until this queſtion was decided nothing could be done. For his own part, he ſaid, he was no military man, but he had made it his buſineſs to enquire into the ſubject, and he found it to be the opinion of thoſe well verſed in military matters, that the plan propoſed by this bill could not be carried into effect with ſucceſs. He wiſhed, however, the houſe to come to the deciſion. If it was their wiſh to continue the militia upon the preſent plan, and not adopt the plan propoſed by the bill, the firſt clauſe could be ſtruck out. This would conſiderably ſhorten the buſineſs; and as the ſeſſion would be a ſhort one, the ſooner the houſe went into the buſineſs the better; he therefore hoped the houſe would reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole on that ſubject.

The houſe accordingly reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, when the firſt ſection being read, which is in the following words,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the paſſing of this act, the militia of the United States ſhall be compoſed of all able bodied white male citizens of the reſpective ſtates, reſident therein, who ſhall, reſpectively, be of the age of twenty years, and under the age of forty years. That the ſaid militia ſhall be divided into two claſſes, the firſt claſs to be denominated the ſelect corps of the militia of the United States; the ſecond claſs to be denominated the reſerved corps of the militia of the United States. The ſelect corps of the militia of the United States ſhall be compoſed of all able bodied white male citizens, reſpectively, who ſhall be of the age of twenty years, and under the age of twenty-five years. The reſerved corps ſhall be compoſed of all able bodied white male citizens, reſpectively, who ſhall be of the age of twenty-five years, and under the age of forty years: Provided, that, in the choice of officers, either of the ſelect corps, or reſerved corps, no reſpect ſhall be had to the limitations of age aforeſaid, the foregoing regulations to be ſubject, however, to the exemptions hereafter ſpecified."

Mr. W. Smith made a motion to ſtrike out the firſt ſection of the bill. When the ſubject was formerly under diſcuſſion a number of objections were made to this clauſe, particularly to the great expence, to the inconvenience of drawing out a number of people from their houſes to form companies, and other difficulties which appeared inſurmountable. He hoped, therefore, ſome ſcheme of amending the preſent ſyſtem would be hit upon, and that it might by ſuch means be made a very good one. He hoped his motion would therefore be agreed to.

Mr. Dearborn ſeconded the motion. He did it with the ſame view which the mover had expreſſed for making it, viz. to ſhorten the buſineſs, by ſaving the time which a diſcuſſion of the ſeveral parts of the bill would neceſſarily conſume, taking it for granted, as he did, that the bill would not paſs. The objections brought againſt the meaſure when it was formerly before the houſe, he thought ſubſtantial. Great many parts of the bill before them were not admiſſible into a militia ſyſtem. The firſt clauſe held out an idea repugnant to that part of the country with which he was acquainted. He meant the ſelect corps.—If the firſt clauſe was agreed to be ſtruck out, the next motion would be to have the bill re-committed.

Mr. Harper believed conſiderable difficulty would attend the carrying into effect the bill propoſed. But he believed alſo that their choice was betwixt this difficulty and the total want of an effectual military ſyſtem. He would ſubmit it to the conſideration of the committee, which of theſe alternatives ſhould be adopted. It was ſtated that to organize a ſelect corps would be attended with great expence. He believed that any effectual ſyſtem would be attended with great expence. Whether the military neceſſary for the defence of our country ſhould conſiſt of a ſtanding force (which none of them wiſhed) or of a ſelect corps, or of any other kind of corps, great expence would be incurred. It had been ſtated, that to draw out ſo great a number of young people from their homes and labour, to be inſtructed in military duty, would not only leſſen the ſtock of labour, and conſequently of national wealth, but would alſo have a tendency to injure their morals. If gentlemen contemplated the period at which theſe perſons would be drawn together, he believed the objection with reſpect to labour would vaniſh. It was ſuppoſed that 2 or 3 weeks in the fall, and the ſame length of time at ſome other ſeaſon would be enough for the purpoſe. And it was well known that there were ſeaſons of the year when laborers might very well be ſpared for two or three weeks—and if it were only for one week, it would be better than none. With reſpect to morals, little apprehenſion needed to be entertained on that head. It was not contemplated he ſaid, to bring them into very large encampments, nor into towns, to keep them long together, or that they ſhould be free from reſtraint or authority, being, he ſaid, under military order and diſcipline, they would have no time to run into riot or diſorder. He believed, therefore, that theſe objections againſt the propoſed bill were not ſufficiently weighty. That the preſent ſyſtem was very defective, they had abundant evidence from military men, from repeated communications from the Preſident on the ſubject, and from an event not very remote when neceſſity called out the militia, when it was ſeen that they were more indebted to the individual patriotic ſpirit of our citizens than to our militia laws.

If then the preſent ſyſtem was not adequate, it muſt be altered. How was this to be done? Could it be done as the old ſyſtem ſtood? He believed not. If, ſaid he, you will not arm the people, and ſubject them to military duty, what would be the effect of a militia? It would prove that ineffectual thing which it had hitherto proved to be. You muſt, ſaid he, give up the idea of an effectual militia, or abandon the preſent ſyſtem. This brought them to bill before the committee, which propoſed a new ſyſtem. Whether the preſent manner of modifying the buſineſs be the right one; whether all perſons between 18 and 25 ſhall be included, or whether any other regulation would be preferable, it was for the houſe to decide; but he ſaid ſomething of the kind propoſed muſt be adopted, or all ideas of national defence muſt be given up. Gentlemen from ſome parts of the Union were not ſo ſtrikingly impreſſed with the neceſſity of this meaſure, as were others. In the Eaſtern ſtates he knew that the whole body of the militia could eaſily be brought into activity; but when the ſame rule was applied to a country thinly ſettled, a regiment was ſpread over twenty, and in ſome inſtances, forty miles ſquare, and in ſuch caſes they could not be properly trained. Admitting that the preſent ſyſtem is wholly impracticable where the ſettlement is thin, it became a queſtion whether the ſyſtem propoſed in its ſtead would be injurious to the more thickly ſettled parts of the country. In the eaſtern ſtates perhaps ſome additional burthen would be laid upon the people, and ſome inconveniences felt, but would theſe be ſo great as were now felt by other parts of the country? He believed not, and the ſyſtem recommended would have the advantage of being every where practicable.

With theſe impreſſions, it was impoſſible he ſhould agree to ſtrike out this clauſe. He hoped it would be retained, and that the bill would be diſcuſſed throughout, as he was convinced no other ſyſtem could be reduced to practice.

Mr. Sitgreaves ſaid he had not the honor of a ſeat in that when this ſubject was formerly under diſcuſſion; he was therefore but partially acquainted with it. With reſpect to the ſtate of Pennſylvania, he believed all concurred in opinion, that there was an abſolute neceſſity of ſome new arrangement to give efficacy and ſpirit to the military ſyſtem. No one, he ſaid, could doubt the bravery or patriotic ſpirit of our citizens; but he always underſtood that bravery alone was not ſufficient: if it were, they had better diſcard our militia ſyſtem altogether. But if it was true that diſcipline was the life and ſoul of an army, it was their duty to meet with firmneſs all difficulties which ſtand in the way. If this diſcipline could only be acquired by means of ſome mode like that propoſed in the bill before them, neither trouble or expence ſhould prevent them from entering upon the buſineſs.—He ſaid, it was not by calling men together a day or two in the year that diſcipline was to be attained, but by ſome ſuch plan as the preſent. He muſt therefore, hear ſtronger objections againſt the meaſure than had yet been urged, before he could vote for ſtriking out the clauſe in queſtion.

The bill before them, Mr. Sitgreaves ſaid, was the ſyſtem of Baron Steuben. He knew this was a favorite ſyſtem with the citizens of this ſtate. It was ſaid there were ſtates in the Union in which the militia laws required no amendment; if ſo, he wiſhed gentlemen from thoſe ſtates would communicate to the committee the means which had been uſed to attain this perfect ſtate, that the militia of the middle and Southern ſtates might be put upon a better footing. If not, he ſhould not conſent to part with the plan before them.

Mr. Henderſon wiſhed to have the militia put upon a reſpectable footing, as much as any member of the committee, but was of opinion, that the ſyſtem propoſed by the bill under conſideration, would not have that effect—He hoped the motion to ſtrike out the firſt ſection might prevail, as the principles it contained, were to his mind very objectionable.

Mr. H. obſerved, that in a republican government, the burthens of government, (of which the military are the moſt irkſome,) ought to be diſtributed in as equable a degree as poſſible among the citizens; this would not be the caſe if the ſyſtem propoſed was carried into effect—He obſerved, that the inequality of the burthen upon the ſelect corps, as contemplated by the bill now under conſideration, muſt ſtrike us forcibly, when we conſider the claſs of citizens that is to bear it—This corps, is to be compoſed of perſons from the age of 20, to 25 years, perhaps not more than one fifth part of the number of citizens able to bear arms, of this number, there will be many that will pay a legal equivalent rather than render perſonal ſervice, he ſuppoſed, for the ſake of calculation, one fourth part, then ſays Mr. Henderſon, there will be left three fourths of one fifth part of the whole number of citizens able to bear arms, that muſt ſtand as a bulwark of defence for the Union, making about every ſixth man, and theſe of the moſt indigent part of the community—He was of opinion that it would not be ſafe for government to depend upon them, detached from the reſt of the militia, that they would be unequal to the defence of our country in caſe of emergencies.

He viewed that part of the ſyſtem, which relates to the calling out of the ſelect corps, any given ſpace of time, for the purpoſe of acquiring military diſcipline, or for training of them, as unconſtitutional. Mr. H. obſerved he had not the conſtitution before him, but he would venture to quote from memory the words thereof relative to the ſubject now under conſideration—They are theſe, "The Congreſs ſhall have power to provide for organizing, arming and diſciplining the militia, reſerving to the ſtates, reſpectively, the authority of training the militia, according to the diſcipline preſcribed by Congreſs." Here the power of congreſs is confined to certain objects, and cannot be extended to embrace the meaſure propoſed by the bill, viz. that of training the militia.

Mr. Henderſon thought the meaſure very exceptionable on account of the great expence that would attend it—The ſelect corps, he obſerved, would not be put into motion fit for ſervice, as contemplated by this bill, under the expence of between two and three millions of dollars, and it will require the annual expence of between three and four hundred thouſand dollars, to keep up the corps, according to the calculations he had made, which have been founded on the ſuppoſition that the ſelect corps would contain about one hundred thouſand men, officers included, and to be kept out fifteen days yearly, for the purpoſe of acquiring military diſcipline—He would not vouch for the accuracy of his calculations, but would venture to ſay that he had not exaggerated.

The meaſure, Mr. H. ſaid, was objectionable upon another ground—It is but a ſhort time ſince the general government had by law abolished the old militia ſyſtem and eſtabliſhed a new organization of the militia—By this law the officers were deranged from the major-general, through all the different grades, down to the loweſt rank—New companies have been formed, and all the officers newly elected—a large proportion of cavalry was taken into the organization—companies of grenadiers, infantry and artillery were to be eſtabliſhed—How far this law has been operated upon generally he could not determine, but with regard to the ſtate he had the honor to repreſent he believed it had been carried into complete effect, but not without great expence to individuals—He thought the militia of New-Jerſey was upon a very reſpectable footing, a ſpirit of emulation had been excited among them to appear well in their military character. And ſhall we, ſaid Mr. H. diſcourage this ſpirit? He was of opinion the propoſed ſyſtem, if carried into operation, would effectually do ſo. Beſides, the ſeveral ſtates have ſcarcely had time to regulate their ſyſtems agreeably to that organization, and the militia time to ſettle down under their regulations, and ſhall we again diſorganize, and derange the whole? He hoped not—It would in his opinion add greatly to the agitation of the public mind, which was already, upon other occaſions, conſiderably excited. He obſerved further, that it would argue ſuch a want of ability in government, as he wiſhed might never be exhibited. He believed his conſtituents were well ſatisfied with the preſent ſyſtem, or with the general principles thereof, and that the militia at preſent was equal to any demand which the goverament could have upon them.

He was not for having the militia laws, *too compulſory*, he ſhould for his part prefer a militia of the *will*, to a militia of the *law*—Make it the intereſt of the citizens, ſays Mr. H. by good and wholeſome laws to exert themſelves, and he was well aſſured, that upon the preſent ſyſtem, government would at all times have a force equal to the emergency. The gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Harper) had allowed that the preſent ſyſtem was practicable in the moſt populous ſtates; and he would aſk, if it were practicable in the moſt populous parts of the union, why thoſe parts ſhould relinquiſh their cuſtoms, and ſubject themſelves to great inconvenience, to accommodate a ſmall proportion of the citizens, and they widely diſperſed over the country? Or why ſhould the convenience of the greater, give way to that of the leſſer? Mr. Henderſon contended that this argument went againſt the meaſure which the gentleman himſelf advanced. He ſhould therefore be for ſtriking out the ſection, and for endeavouring to amend the preſent ſyſtem.

[*Debate to be continued.*]

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27, 1796.

RETURN OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT	Pinckney	Jefferson	Burr.	S. Adams.	E. Henry.	Jay.	Clinton.	Washington.	Johnson.	D. Elsworth
New-Hampshire,	6									6
Massachusetts,	16	13							2	1
Rhode-Island,	4									4
Connecticut,	9	4				5				
Vermont,	4	4								
New-York,	12	12								
New-Jersey,	7	7								
Pennsylvania,	1	2	14	13						
Delaware,	3	3								
Maryland,	7	4	4	3		2				
Virginia,	1	1	20	21	15			2	1	
Kentucky,										
Tennessee,										
North-Carolina,	1	1	11	6					1	
South-Carolina,		8	8							
Georgia,										
Total,	71	59	57	23	15	2	5	3	2	11

In North-Carolina, one vote was given for Charles Pinckney, and three for Judge Iredell.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria (Virginia) 23d inſtant.

"We were under conſiderable alarm here laſt night from a fire which broke out in a frame building nearly in the centre of the town, which was happily extinguiſhed with the loſs of that building only. At one period it threatened deſtruction to a conſiderable portion of the wealthieſt part of this place."

The following inſtance of ſavage brutality equals the moſt atrocious acts of cruelty, which ever ſtained the annals of hiſtory. The prodigeous concern which the French commanders diſplay for the lives of their fellow citizens, exhibited in this inſtance, & by Buonaparte in threatning the total deſtruction of Pavia if one Frenchman was killed, ſhews that theſe tender hearted people wiſh to *monopolize* to themſelves the pleaſure of deſtroying each other. Americans will learn, by theſe *fraternizing* arts, what they are to expect, if the French troops ſhould ever get footing under any pretence in this Country.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 1.

The borough of Sauerſchwabenheim, in the Palatinate, experienced, on the 28th ult. a moſt dreadful fate. The French officer who commanded at Obeingeiheim, after the ſkirmiſh which took place on the 27th in the vicinity of Mentz, ordered four inhabitants of that place to be brought before him. He accuſed them of having fired on the French, which was not true, condemned two of them to be ſhot on the ſpot, ordered the borough to be given up to pillage for four hours, and afterwards to be ſet fire to in every quarter. A ſtrong detachment of his troops formed a lane round the place to prevent the inhabitants from leaving it, and in a ſhort time the borough was converted into a heap of aſhes. The fate of the unfortunate inhabitants is not yet known, but it muſt be highly calamitous.

Mr. FENNO,

In a few ſhort paragraphs, entitled, "*Information*," printed in this evening's paper, three things appear: IGNORANCE, MISREPRESENTATION and CALUMNY. IGNORANCE; as will appear by the bad Grammar in ſeveral of the ſentences. MISREPRESENTATION, by an intended perverſion of a clauſe in the Conſtitution of the United States.

CALUMNY; as the author of "*Information*," who has impotently levelled his ſhafts at ſeveral of the bookſellers of Philadelphia and who has publiſhed what is falſe is known to be a *deſigning* and *intereſted* individual.

TRUTH.

Dec. 26, 1796.

FREDRICKSBURG, (Vir.) Dec. 20.

The following Addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, was, on Saturday the 10th inſt. agreed upon in the Houſe of Delegates of this ſtate, nem. con.

To GEORGE WASHINGTON *Preſident of the United States.*

"You have in an affectionate addreſs to the People of the United States, declined a re-election to the chief magiſtracy of the nation, to which you would have been ever called by the public voice; the General Aſſembly of Virginia would be unfaithful to the feelings of their conſtituents, and regardleſs of their own, if they ſilently beheld an event long deprecated by your fellow-citizens. While they deplore the reſolution, which will deprive the nation of its firſt hope, they are unable to repreſs thoſe ſenſations of gratitude and eſteem ariſing from the proſpect of her beloved citizen's return into the boſom of his native ſtate, and which ſervices, precious as your's, excite in every breaſt. On a review of the whole tenor of your life, ſo ſtrongly marked by wiſdom, valor and patriotiſm, they feel themſelves ſtimulated to beſtow upon you the beſt reward that freemen can give, and the moſt grateful a mind like your's, can receive. And they have a pleaſing and firm aſſurance, that their poſterity to the moſt remote generations, and the friends of true and genuine liberty and of the rights of man throughout the world, and in all ſucceeding ages, will unite in the acclamation, while with one voice they declare, that you have deſerved well of your country.

"To this permit them to add their fervent ſupplications to Heaven, that you may long continue to enjoy thoſe bleſſings which you have been ſo inſtrumental in procuring to your country, and in that repoſe which you have always ſacrificed in obedience to the will of your nation, that you may poſſeſs that heart felt ſatisfaction of beholding its happineſs and proſperity increaſe under the auſpices of that liberty, and of that government, which your valour and wiſdom have ſo eſſentially contributed to eſtabliſh and maintain."

The ſpeech of Governor *Vanderhorſt* to the legiſlature of South-Carolina, containing much political wiſdom and many truly federal and patriotic ſentiments, we have pleaſure in giving ſome extracts therefrom. It is much to be regretted by the friends of our union that ſuch a chief magiſtrate ſhould be about to retire from his office.

"The conſtitutional right of Congreſs to lay and collect taxes and duties, impoſts and exciſes, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and welfare, has been hitherto very moderately exerciſed, and has extended little further than commercial impoſts and duties on imported articles. But it cannot be aſcertained how ſoon future exigencies and neceſſities may call for other reſources and lead to more direct taxation, in ſpite of all that ſtrict economy and prudent management which have pervaded every department of government. We ſhould, therefore, endeavor to anticipate that period, and place ourſelves, by a timely diminution of our ſtate debt, in a ſituation to anſwer and defray with ſuitable alacrity and ability, our proportion of taxes to the general government, and not permit the preſſure of them, cooperating with a heavy ſtate debt, to be the ſource of diſaffection and diſcontent towards that union from which ſo many proſperous conſequences have already reſulted, and on which we muſt continue to depend for every political bleſſing and ſecurity.

"The events of the preſent war, raging among other nations, have evinced of what high importance to the peace and proſperity of the American ſtates, and to the averting from them war, the greateſt ſcourge of the human race, is the eſtabliſhment and ſupport of an efficient general government.

"While nations have been involved in the fierceſt and bloodieſt conteſts that have ever afflicted and deſolated the world, with ſome of whom we had treaties of amity and commerce; with others were in the habits of conſtant commercial intercourſe; it was extremely difficult to avoid being drawn into a participation of their warfare.

"The maintenance of freedom from all foreign influence, wiſdom to diſcern, and firmneſs to reſiſt all the arts and cabals of deſigning emiſſaries; a ſacred regard to the plighted faith of treaties, a rigid adherence to the laws of nations, and ſteady obſervation of the rights and obligations of neutrality, were eſſentially requiſite, to avoid giving umbrage to the belligerent powers, and exciting their reſentment and enmity.

"This wiſe conduct and juſt policy have hitherto not only ſaved us from all the horrors of war, but have enabled us to reap abundantly the advantages which may reſult to commercial nations from a ſtate of neutrality.

"While violent commotions and rude ſtorms have furiouſly aſſailed, and ſhook to their centre, and menaced the ſubverſion of old and flouriſhing empires, our infantine ſtates have been gaining ſolidity and ſtability, and have rapidly progreſſed to opulence and grandeur. Could that conduct, and thoſe rules and regulations of the executive of the United States, atchieving ſuch great and ſalutary objects, have been ſo uniformly and firmly adopted and executed by the ſeparate governments of the United States?

"This happy experience ought to impreſs indelibly on us all, the expediency of union and of a general efficient government, and how impolitic and dangerous it would be for any individual ſtate to enter into any meaſures, that may interfere with the general ſyſtem, or prevent that cordial and ſtrenuous concert and co-operation, which muſt give to it due action and energy.

"The general government of the United States, muſt be to that of particular ſtates, as the ſun to the planets, the centre of their attraction and motion, around whice, although within their own orbits, they muſt inceſſantly revolve, receiving, reflecting, and diffuſing warmth, energy, and ſplendor.

"The inland navigation and public roads claim, and are entitled to, your beſt attention and warm patronage. The great progreſs made towards the completion of the canal between the Santee and Cooper rivers, and which, in all probability, will be finiſhed in the courſe of the enſuing year, with its other extenſive benefits, promiſes vaſt advantages to the agriculture and commerce of the weſtern parts of the ſtate, and not only evinces the practicability of ſimilar ones, but points out the expediency and utility of making navigable the rivers and improving the roads leading thereto.

"In the diſcuſſion of theſe and all other matters which may be the ſubjects of your deliberation and debates, I truſt that your zeal will be tempered by candor, and that your minds will continue free of the ſpirit of party, or any improper jealouſies.

"I need not more than remind you, that in the abrogating or altering of old ſyſtems or laws, great care and circumſpection are requiſite; and that as innovations are frequently full of danger, and ſeldom to be produced without diſorder, they ought not to be raſhly attempted, or upon ſlight grounds, without neceſſity, or very important reaſons.

"I alſo beg leave to bring to your frequent recollection and obſervation, many of the important political truths and ſalutary maxims contained in the addreſs, which our great and good Preſident publiſhed to his fellow-citizens, in declining to become a candidate for the Preſidential chair, announcing his reſolution to retire into the walks of private life."

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NORFOLK, December 17.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, (England) dated Oct. 2, to a gentleman in this town.

"A ſmall American ſloop having made ſeveral trips to and from this port; her frequent ſailing, and ſo ſoon returning, excited ſome ſuſpicion, that ſhe might be the conveyancer of improper inteligence from hence to France; and one of their crew having made a depoſition of their frequent trips from hence to France, and that a perſon was daily expected on board who always went and returned with the veſſel, a proper officer was appointed to watch her motions, and obſerve who went on board her; a genteel dreſſed man was this morning ſeen to go on board her, and the veſſel immediately got under weigh; and the man making his report of what he had obſerved, the cuſtom-houſe officer took boats, and boarded the ſloop, juſt as ſhe was clearing the mouth of the harbour; and going into the cabin, found the perſon who had juſt gone on board, and who, from his appearance, ſeemed to be juſt come from a journey, in it, with a ſmall trunk by him; which, on opening, was found full of papers; theſe it is ſaid, from thoſe which have been opened, are of a very important nature, and that there is no doubt of his being a ſpy to the French; as the ſloop has been to and from this port no leſs than fifteen times in the courſe of about three months, with only an interval of about ſix days each time. It is ſaid on his being apprehended, he attempted to tear ſome papers lying by him, but was prevented; he was bro't on ſhore about 12 o'clock, and immediately ſent off for London, with the two officers who apprehended him.

NEW-YORK, December 26.

A late Charleſton Paper ſays, "There is a letter in town from Georgia, which ſays that it is confidently aſſerted, in the Floridas, that the King of Spain has ceded thoſe Provinces, and Louiſiana, to the republic of France.

It is an undoubted fact, that fire was ſet to a ſtable in Courtlandt ſtreet on Friday night, and had made ſome progreſs before it was diſcovered. An attempt was alſo made the ſame night to ſet fire to a frame building in William ſtreet. There is no reaſon to doubt, it is ſaid, the evidence of malicious intention. The citizens have occaſion for double vigilance, at this time, when high winds, ſevere cold and dry weather, would render the progreſs of fire irreſiſtable.

A young gentleman by the name of White, has commenced a dramatic career on the Boſton ſtage with great eclat (ſee Boſton head.) If the account of his firſt performance is not too flattering, he muſt prove, in time, a ſecond Garrick.

BOSTON, December 17.

THEATRICAL.

On Wedneſday evening the tragedy of Douglas. Mr. White, a young gentleman of a reſpectable family in this town, made his *debut* in the character of Young Norval. The extreme youth, genteel education, extenſive connections, and promiſing talents of the new performer, had drawn together a more general audience of critics, than had been ever collected at any firſt appearance.

Of Mr. White, as an actor, we ſhall not, at preſent, hazard an opinion; but conſidered as a young amateur, who, "*from the free courſe of diſpoſition,*" regulated by a judicious and elegant taſte has enliſted himſelf under the banners of Theſpis,

"——'Tis wonderful,
"That an inviſible inſtinct ſhould frame him
"To eloquence unlearn'd; judgment untaught;
"——Genius,
"That wildly grows in him, but yields a crop,
"As if it had been ſow'd."

The applauſe he received was almoſt inceſſant; and of the paſſages, in which he amply deſerved it, the citation would be lengthy. One, however, we cannot omit; and the peculiar animation, energy, and expreſſion, with which he pronounced

"Did I not fear to freeze thy ſhallow valor,
"And make thee ſink too ſoon beneath my ſword,
"I'd tell thee—what thou art—I know thee well,"

Were received by the audience by repeated rounds of enthuſiaſtic approbation. Mr. White, in his general conception of the character, was critically chaſte. His voice is firm, clear, and ſonorous; and his perſon youthful and genteel. Poſſeſſed of ſo many ſtage requiſites, he is, at preſent, in the flower of promiſe; and it requires no aid from prophetic ken, to predict that a few years experience will render him an honor to his profeſſion, and the pride of the American theatre.

NOTICE.

The Creditors of Mr. James Greenleaf are requeſted to meet at the City Tavern on Wedneſday evening the 28th. inſtant at 9 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed at the laſt meeting for the purpoſe of obtaining a ſtatement of that Gentleman's accounts.—

Philip Nicklin
Henry Pratt } Committee.
Thos. W. Francis

Dec. 26, 1796.

WANTED,

A MUSICIAN,

Who is capable of compoſing Accompaniments to Songs for an Orcheſtra. He muſt have no other engagement as a compoſer. Enquire at the Office of this Paper.

December 22. 3

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 48th and 49th days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

*** A SHARE in the NEW THEATRE to be ſold on reaſonable terms. December 22 ttstf

New Books.

ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.

No. 40, South Second ſtreet,

Are juſt opening a large and extenſive aſſortment of the lateſt and beſt London editions, among which are the following new, valuable and ſcarce Books.

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Public and private Libraries ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable terms.

December 24 oaw3w

A few hogſheads of choice N. E. Rum,

and a quantity of LARD, for ſale;

Enquire at No. 71, North Water-ſtreet.

December 24 dtw

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTAION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Glouceſter, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a ſuitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high ſtate of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On ſaid plantation there is a genteel two-ſtory brick houſe, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-houſe. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the beſt kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard conſiſts of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, may be informed of the terms by applying to

ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29 F

Any PERSON

Who is well acquainted with the River

MISSISIPPI,

And will give Directions for ſailing into the ſame, that can be depended on, ſhall be generouſly rewarded for his information, provided he will leave the directions with Mr. John Fenno, printer, Philadelphia, or Edmund M. Blunt, Newburyport.

November 3. 1aw2m

FOUND

Yeſterday afternoon, in Second, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A ſmall ſum of money; whoever has loſt the ſame, may have it by proving their property, and paying for this advertiſement.—Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 23. *3t.

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, situate in Abington Township, Montgomery-County; containing 70 acres, a new stone house, two stories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a stone kitchen and stone spring house, over an excellent spring of water, a barn, stable, sheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood sufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Possession may be had the 1st of April next. Property in this City will be taken in exchange. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttstf

TO BE SOLD,

A LEASE for seven years, from the 25th March next, in that capital and beautiful FARM, called

PROSPECT-HILL,

Situated within one quarter of a mile from the Brandywine Mills, and half a mile from the borough of Wilmington.

THE dwelling house is built of stone, two stories high, genteely finished, and contains four handsome rooms on a floor, besides an entry, with capital garrets, and convenient cellars. It is generally thought to command the most agreeable prospect of the Delaware, from the source of that river to the Capes. This prospect is greatly embellished by a full view of a vast body of meadow, through which the Christiana and Brandywine creeks are seen winding in beautiful meanders. Near the house are a Kitchen, a spacious stone stable and hay loft, a barn, a carriage house, milk-house, &c. and a well of as pure water as any on the continent. The garden contains an acre and quarter of land, abounding with fruit, and particularly with peach trees, of the very best kind, brought from Maryland, and in full bearing. There is, moreover, on the place, a young apple orchard begining to bear, and several old trees that produce abundantly, besides cherry and other ornamental trees, in great numbers. The farm consists of near sixty acres of land, of good quality, and clear of incumbrances, except taxes, twenty of which are now in excellent clover and timothy, and ten more will be ready for sowing next spring. A residence of nearly 8 years has convinced the subscriber that the situation is remarkably healthy. The great post road from Philadelphia to the Southward runs within seventy yards of the house. In a word, the beauties and convenience of this situation cannot be enumerated in an advertisement, and when examined, will probably command the attention of any person who is desirous of living at one of the most elegant country seats on the continent. The purchaser may enter on the premises next spring, or perhaps, this fall, if application be immediately made to Doctor NICHOLAS WAY, in Philadelphia, to Doctor WHARTON, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Mr. GEORGE TRUITT, in Wilmington.

A quantity of excellent Hay, Grain in the ground, some Stock, &c. may be had by the purchaser at the time of sale.

Nov. 7 eodtf

James M'Alpin, Taylor,

No. 3, South Fourth-street,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and the Public for their liberal encouragement, and begs leave to solicit a continuance of their favors.

He has on hand an extensive assortment of the

Most Fashionable GOODS,

And of the best quality, suitable for the season.

At this shop Gentlemen can be furnished with the best materials, and have them made up in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, and on the shortest notice. He will thankfully receive any orders, and pay a prompt and punctual attention to them.

November 10. ws

The Elephant

IS RETURNED FROM BALTIMORE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this animal is to be seen every day, from 8 o'clock in the morning till sun down, in Market-street, No. 106, south side, between Third and Fourth-streets.

Admittance *a quarter of a dollar*, that every citizen may see him.

☞ At the request of many persons it will be exhibited on evenings from five to eight o'clock, at *half a dollar* each.—The room will be well lighted. *November 7.*

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the said debt or stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit. "First, by dividends "to be made on the last days of March, June and September for the present year, and from the year one thousand "seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the last day of "December for the present year, and from the year one "thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year "one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last "day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to the contract, for the final redemption of the said stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following forms established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I of do make, constitute and appoint of my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the Commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witness hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the day of in the year

Sealed and Delivered in presence of,

BE IT KNOWN, that on the day of before me personally came within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year last aforesaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treasurer of the United States.

July 23. w&s tIf

Territory of the United States, N. W. of the Ohio.

TURNER v. PARKER. } Foreign attachment.

Notice is hereby given,

To JOSEPH PARKER, late of Kaskaskia in the (now) county of Randolph, in the Territory aforesaid, Merchant, that in pursuance of the laws of the Territory in that case provided, a foreign attachment hath issued out of the county court of common pleas of the said county, against the lands and tenements, goods, chattels and effects, rights and credits of the said Joseph Parker, at the suit of George Turner, Esquire; and that unless the said Joseph Parker appear by himself, or Attorney, to give special bail to such suit, judgment by default will be entered against him, at the court to be held in and for the said county, next, after the expiration of twelve months from this date; and the estate or estates so attached, will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors, who shall appear to be justly intitled to a demand thereon, and shall apply for that purpose. Dated at Kaskaskia, aforesaid, this twenty-ninth of March, 1796.

d JOHN RICE JONES, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patterson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

*** Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

Brokers Office, and COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston: of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells' Cooper's Ferry. ee

Bank of North America.

THE STOCKHOLDERS are hereby notified that an election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on Monday the 9th of January at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

Dec. 6. §t9J.

Washington Canal Lottery,

NO. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1 Prize of		20,000 dollars,	20,000
1 ditto		10,000	10,000
7 last drawn Tickets, each		5,000	35,000
6 ditto		1,000	6,000
10 ditto		400	4,000
20 ditto		100	2,000
55 ditto		50	2,750
5750 ditto		12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars,			175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. §

Paterson Lottery.

FOR raising six thousand six hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5	Last drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,		5000
2332 Prizes.			44,450
4018 Blanks.			
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, the superintendants of the Paterson Lottery have requested the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to those persons who have purchased in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finished. A list of the Blanks and Prizes may be seen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 south Second street, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG, } Managers.
JONATHAN RHEA,

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1 Prize of	5000	-	-	-	5000
1	1000	-	-	-	1000
1	500	-	-	-	500
5	200	-	-	-	1000
20	100	-	-	-	2000
90	50	-	-	-	4500
165	25	-	-	-	4125

The five last drawn tickets, 1000 each, 5000

Being all the valuable prizes, besides a full proportion of the 10 dollars.

As the Lottery is considerably more than one third drawn, the value of the undrawn tickets is greatly increased, and it is worth the notice of those who hold tickets in the old scheme, that they can exchange their tickets for those in the above, if they apply soon, and at a moderate advance considering the now real value of an undrawn ticket.

The tickets being nearly all sold, the drawing in future will be oftener, and the Lottery soon finished.

November 12. mws

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

					Dollars.
1 Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-		20,000
1 do. of	10,000	do.	-	-	10,000
3 do. of	5,000	do.	-	-	15,000
4 do. of	2,000	do.	-	-	8,000
20 do. of	1,000	do.	-	-	20,000
39 do. of	500	do.	-	-	19,500
80 do. of	200	do.	-	-	16,000
200 do. of	100	do.	-	-	20,000
300 do. of	50	do.	-	-	15,000
1 do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessor of the first drawn no.			500
5 do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos			15,000
9,400 do. o	15	do.	:	-	141,000
10,054 Prizes					300,000
10,046 Blanks					
30,000 Tickets at Ten Dollars					300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his school on Monday the 31st inst. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the same days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The first practising ball to be on Tuesday evening, the first of November, and to be continued every Tuesday, during the season.

For terms, &c, enquire at his house, No. 134, Market-street.

Oct. 17. tthf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 278, South Second Street. September 13. t t s tf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 §1m2awtf

Le Breton,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentist to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,

Keeps a complete assortment of every thing necessary to be used for the

Preservation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Mineral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for sweetening the mouth and preserving the teeth—he also furnishes Brushes and soft Sponges.

*** He lives in Chesnut-street, No. 135, above Fourth-street.

November 26. tts

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

One quart and half a pint of salt. } per hundred rations
Two quarts of Vinegar, }
Two pounds of Soap, }
One pound of Candles, }

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]